

# FATEH

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PALESTINE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT  
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## IT'S THE SHOWDOWN!

Hundreds of Palestinians and Jordanians were butchered in various parts of Jordan Sept. 17 as Palestinian and Jordanian revolutionaries moved to repel a fierce military onslaught by King Hussein and his newly-appointed military cabinet against the Palestinian resistance movement.

As we go to press, violent fighting is reported throughout Jordan in what appears to be a final showdown between the Palestinian Revolution and Jordan's reactionary regime.

A few weeks after accepting the Rogers "peace" sellout along with Egypt, King Hussein of Jordan put the lid on preparations for a final showdown with the Palestinian Revolution Sept. 16 by:

1. Appointing a 12-officer fascist cabinet under Brig. M. Daoud, a former member of the Jordanian-Israeli Mixed Armistice Commission.

2. Placing Jordan under martial law.

3. Appointing Marshall H. Majali commander in chief and military governor of Jordan. Majali was C-in-C during the June War of 1967.

4. Appointing five other military governors for all of Jordan's districts.

5. Making a five-minute speech on Radio Amman to say that he had entrusted his military clique with the tasks of re-establishing "the authority of the Jordanian state" and of preserving "the honor of the Jordanian armed forces."

6. Asking Palestinian militia members to turn in their arms to the authorities.

The Palestinian Revolution retaliated promptly by:

1. Cancelling the decision of the Central Committee of the Palestinian Resistance Movement to suspend membership of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine in the Committee.

2. Merging all forces of the Palestinian Liberation Army, Palestinian popular militia and all guerrilla units of each and every commando organization under the command of Yasser Arafat (Abu Ammar).

3. Appointing Abu Ammar as commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution forces and Abdul Razzak Yahya as his chief of staff.

4. Ordering all Palestinian revolutionaries to retaliate strongly against any military post which opens fire and to prevent any military force from overtaking any new position or site.

5. Calling for a general and open strike in Jordan starting Sept. 17 and until the fascist military regime is brought down.

6. Inviting all Arab ambassadors to Jordan to a briefing by Yasser Arafat on the plot to liquidate the Palestinian Revolution and the latter's decision "to protect itself until the military regime is brought down and is substituted by a national regime which will bring the revolution, the people and the army together in order to carry on with the

armed struggle against Zionism and imperialism."

The new 12-officer fascist cabinet under Brig. Daoud was appointed by Hussein less than one hour after the outgoing civilian cabinet of Abdel Moneim Rifai had concluded a 13-point agreement with representatives of the Palestinian Revolution in the presence of an Arab League Reconciliation Commission.

The agreement was intended to end four

weeks of intermittent clashes between Palestinian commandos and the Jordanian authorities which had claimed a casualty toll of over 600.

The 13-point agreement provided for withdrawal of the Jordanian troops from Amman, for removal of road blocks and for non-interference by the authorities with the commandos. The agreement also provided for the formation of a joint military committee of the commandos and the army to

supervise implementation of the accord.

Hussein's move in placing Jordan under martial and fascist control followed an interview with the Paris-based Le Figaro in which he announced "The situation cannot go on... There must be peace or war (with the Fedayeen).

Radio Amman told the Armed Forces "the Government is now in your hands." The radio also emphasized that Jordan will continue to cooperate closely with President Nasser's UAR.

AUGUST 26: Extraordinary session of Palestine National Congress rejects UN Security Council Resolution 242 in all its forms and manners of application, including the Rogers Plan. Street fighting erupts in Amman.

AUGUST 29: Hussein rejects criticisms by commando organizations and some Arab states of the acceptance by Jordan and Egypt of the US "peace" initiative. He threatens to use force against the commandos.

AUGUST 30: Heavy fighting erupts throughout Amman. Army attacks commandos with tanks, artillery and machine guns everywhere.

AUGUST 31: Authorities and commando groups agree on easing tension.

SEPTEMBER 1: Hussein fabricates story about attempt on his life.

Biggest battle yet starts in Amman.

SEPTEMBER 2: Sporadic bursts of gunfire in Amman as it mourns the 50 or more casualties of street battles.

SEPTEMBER 3: Hussein claims to have given cabinet full authority to restore order in Jordan.

SEPTEMBER 4: Amman returns to normal as fighting flares in garrison town of Zarqa. Thirty commandos are killed by Jordanian Army artillery, mortar and machine gun fire.

SEPTEMBER 6: Hussein denies thinking he was liquidating the Palestinian Revolution. Earlier in the day, 35 commandos are killed or injured by the army in Ma'an, southern Jordan.

SEPTEMBER 7: Fresh shooting in Amman and its suburbs.

SEPTEMBER 8: Before ink even dries on a ceasefire agreement, Jordan troops kill about 40 commandos and wound 40 others by shelling commando bases at Irbid near the Syrian border and in the Aghwar.

SEPTEMBER 9: New ceasefire after fresh heavy fighting and resignation threat by Gen. Mushhur Haditha.

SEPTEMBER 10: Third ceasefire in five days goes into effect at noon after morning clashes.

SEPTEMBER 11: Palestinian Revolution calls for formation of a "national authority" representing the people to run the country; purge anti-commando elements from the army, state and police; and withdraw armed forces from cities and re-deploy them along the ceasefire line with Israel.

SEPTEMBER 13: Jordanian troops and Palestinian commandos clash in Irbid. Twelve commandos are killed when troops opened fire from 106 mm. guns on their two vehicles.

SEPTEMBER 14: More clashes in Amman and other Jordanian towns.

SEPTEMBER 15: Hussein quoted in Figaro: "Situation cannot go on. There must be peace or war... Fedayeen must accept the consequences. Large scale fighting in Zarqa and Irbid. Commando losses include 4 dead and 16 injured.

SEPTEMBER 15-16: 13-point agreement reached under Arab League Reconciliation Commission. Hussein reacts by declaring martial law and appointing fascist cabinet of military officers.

## Abu Ammar to Arab Heads of State;

# SHOULDER YOUR RESPONSIBILITIES!

In this crucial period of the Arab nation's history, the very existence of the Palestinian Revolution is threatened by a conspiracy contrived by Zionism, imperialism and their running dogs.

Recently in Jordan, our popular forces were subjected to savage and barbarous acts utterly devoid of any nationalistic feeling or responsibility. There were massacres in the southern Jordanian towns of Ma'an, Tafila, Shobak, Karak and El Hassa. These massacres were directed against the lives, honour and property of our Palestinian refugees from the West Bank. Armored Brigade No. 40, assisted by several artillery and infantry regiments, did not spare either the fedayeen bases in the north of Jordan: the bases which sustained, for three consecutive years, incessant Is-

raeli barbaric air attacks. Amman and Zarka were also wantonly shelled in a manner which is beyond imagination.

These brutal operations were executed by imperialist agents in the Jordanian authority, who diverted the Jordanian Army from its natural positions in confronting the Zionist enemy on the ceasefire lines to carry out extermination operations against the Palestinian Revolution. This army, which stood side by side with the fedayeen on the front lines, was dragged into dubious military adventures running contrary to its Arab and nationalistic goals. The Jordanian Army was ordered to liquidate our heroic revolution; an objective which the Zionist enemy has been striving to achieve for five years but to no avail. This army should have been deployed to li-

berate Jerusalem and all our occupied territory from the yoke of occupation.

To our great surprise, a military government was formed early this morning, 16th September 1970, and army officers were appointed as governors throughout Jordan. Moreover, a thoroughly devised campaign of hatred and discrimination was launched. These measures came only a few hours after the Central Committee of the Palestinian Resistance Movement and the government of Abdul Moneim Rifai, under the auspices of the Arab League Reconciliation Commission, reached an agreement laying down the preliminary foundations for restoring life back to normal and consolidating fraternal relations between the Jordanian Government and Army on the one hand and the Jordanian and Palestinian people on the other. This

agreement was concluded in the light of the extra powers entrusted to the disbanded cabinet and the deposed Chief of Staff, and based on the mutual trust between the Central Committee and the former Prime Minister and certain cabinet members and the former Chief of Staff, Major-General Mashhur Haditha.

This dangerous initiative has convicted the Jordanian authority, which is backed by imperialist and Zionist forces and unmasked its designs to liquidate the Palestinian Revolution in preparation for concluding peace with the Zionist enemy.

This scheme is to be implemented under the shadow of an "imperialist and American invasion of our country, which constitutes a grave threat to be the whole of the Arab nation.

Let it be known that our people in Jordan who foiled the Templar Plan, the Baghdad Pact and the Eisenhower Plan for 'filling the vacuum in the Middle East' while armless can now, armed by faith and weapons, defeat all conspiracies against it and against the Arab people.

In the name of the Central Committee of the Palestinian Resistance Movement which represents the Palestinian Revolution, I ask you, in these decisive and critical circumstances, to shoulder your national and historic responsibilities by assisting the Palestinian Revolution which is facing the most violent imperialist onslaught. We ask you to help put an end to the blood bath to which our heroic people are subjected in Jordan.

Fraternally yours  
Yasser Arafat

## Abu Ammar to World Conference on Palestine:

# OUR REVOLUTION SHALL OVERCOME!



I shall try to speak to you simply and clearly during these critical moments which mark the cause of our destiny in peace in this part of our Arab world. I would like to say that this gathering of yours is a true expression of the will of the masses in this revolution which is an indivisible part of the will of our Arab masses, and which, in turn, is an indivisible part of the will of all liberation movements in the world at large. You have witnessed how the authorities have struck against Amman - this courageous and steadfast city in which you are meeting now.

These authorities do not want your Conference to convene in this country.

Perhaps that one of the reasons behind the precipitation of their aggression lays in their eagerness to ban this conference. Of course there are other reasons.

But the revolution, and you are part of it, resolved that this Conference should convene. In effect, I and my comrades in arms, take pride in the fact that you will hold this Conference of yours not in the shadow of these authorities which are closely linked to the Central Intelligence Agency, but in the shadow of the guns of your brethren revolutionaries.

The conference should have opened at another more luxurious site in Amman. But the Revolution asked your brethren that the Conference open under its protection. I am glad, once more, to be able to meet with you here.

What took place yesterday, today and since these authorities accepted the Rogers Plan

is extremely significant. There is no doubt that they are trying to liquidate this revolution because it is a fact that the American initiative known as the Rogers Plan, which is based on Security Council Resolution 242 of Nov. 22, 1967, cannot possibly succeed as long as there is one gun as long as there remains one revolutionary to carry it on this earth.

Many things are taking place in this area now - things which the imperialist powers are using to turn this area into a chess board in their games of power politics. Nevertheless, there is also a new will which has emerged in this area: it is simple but forceful will. It is as simple as the struggling revolutionary: he is fully aware of all aspects of this struggle and revolution.

This simple fact about the simple revolutionary has brought about a basic change in Arab region. This fact was created and is being nurtured in the shadow of this gun. This is the only genuine faith in the Arab region.

I mean to say that what you witnessed today in the form of cruel aggressions committed by the authorities against our steadfast people is nothing but a link in the chain of conspiracies hatched against the Palestinian Revolution in a vain attempt to hinder the Arab liberation march, to turn back the clock of history and to turn this Arab region into a farm for world imperialism and its whims.

We withdrew our army (from the Aghwar), and I may our army inspire of them, and forced it to shell our and its

capital with artillery and machinegun fire. But there is an important fact: Stalingrad, Leningrad and Warsaw were not brought down to their knees by the Nazi invasion or by Nazi barbarism.

The people who have discovered their path and who were able to turn the refugee camps imposed on them for 30 years into camps of revolutionaries and fighters - this people will hold fast, despite the shelling and despite barbarism, in order to write another epic which our Arab nation needs in its growth and in its great battle of liberation, which is part and parcel of the world liberation struggle being waged by the oppressed and exploited people.

Today, an aging woman taught me a new lesson. Her words were said by a short. I went to raise her morale. She told me the house is not important. Nor are the children or shelters. What is important is that you stay put and that you continue to hang on to the trust placed in you by the people.

My answer to her was: I am assured. We shall remain faithful to the people and to the revolutionaries.

Our revolution will certainly achieve Victory because it is the basic and true expression of our popular masses and the masses of our Arab nation and of all revolutionaries in the world.

Our revolutionaries will undoubtedly emerge victorious from their struggle against imperialism, oppression, exploitation and socialism.

Our steadfast revolution shall overcome. It shall grow stronger and victory.



# Plots Fail to Quell Commando Raids



## ZIONISTS ROUND-UP 450 CIVILIANS

Following its tradition of repression and its policy of massive retaliation against the Palestinian Arab community in occupied territory Israel carried out Sept. 13 a series of raids in which it arrested 450 prominent Palestinians, including 80 women.

The mass arrests were made under the usual pretext of "security measures."

Armed detachments of Israeli occupation forces hammered on doors at dead of night, ordered the occupants to dress and then drove them away to detention centres.

Eighty women were among the 450 Palestinians arrested. They were forced to leave their children behind in the care of their neighbors.

The 450 Palestinian Arabs who include professors, lawyers and intellectuals were arrested on charges of "belonging to or sympathizing with Palestinian commando organizations."

## SOAP BUBBLES

KUWAIT: Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Central Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and Fateh's official spokesman described reported plans to set up a Palestinian government in exile or state on the West Bank of Jordan as "soap bubbles."

Arafat in the interview with the Kuwait daily Al-Ray Al-Am added that the aim of such reports was to divert the people's wrath to issues not related to liberation.

Fateh and other Palestinian revolutionaries continue to struggle on two fronts, escalating their commando raids against the enemy in occupied Palestine while thwarting attempts by counter-revolutionaries and lackeys in Jordan.

During the month of August, Palestinian commandos from all organizations carried out a total of 569 operations in occupied territory, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy in life and equipment. The Palestinian Armed Struggle Command said guerilla losses included 36 dead, 25 wounded and eight missing.

Following is a rundown of Fateh's major operations in occupied Palestine during the period Aug. 20-Sept. 8:

**AUGUST 20:** Fateh explosion rips through the tourist resort of Netanya on the Mediterranean. The pre-dawn blast damages several automobiles parked in front of a hotel and causes pieces of the cars to be hurled dozens of yards. Netanya, 20 miles north of Tel Aviv on the Haifa-Tel Aviv highway, is packed with foreign tourists at this time of the year. (Israeli police confesses only three casualties and three cars damaged.)

"Fateh revolutionaries open barrage of mortars and small arms fire up enemy position on the slopes of Mount Hermon. (The Israeli military spokesman in Tel Aviv says two Israeli soldiers were killed and four wounded in the one-hour duel at the foot of Mt. Hermon.)

"Fateh commandos also mortar Avivim settlement for 15 minutes and rocket Beisan and Menara. Both Avivim and Menara are in Upper Galilee. Beisan town is in the Jordan Valley.

**AUGUST 21:** Commandos from Fateh and the Popular Liberation Forces shell enemy installations in the Lido area on the Mediterranean. Fateh revolutionaries carry out seven other operations in the northern Jordan Valley, the Hebron area and opposite South Lebanon's village of Kfar Shouba.

**AUGUST 23:** Fateh commandos blow up an electricity pylon in Gaza. The blast came shortly after occupation troops had lifted a curfew to force Palestinian merchants to cooperate in curbing commando activity. Fateh men also raid enemy camps, observation posts, fortifications and patrols in the Jordan Valley and Upper Galilee and shell Kfar Yuval and Ma'ayan Baruch settlements in the Hula Valley.

**AUGUST 24:** Fateh commandos raid enemy patrols in Jordan Valley and blow up high voltage power pylon supplying Eilat and neighboring area.

**AUGUST 26-27:** Fateh revolutionaries over-run enemy camp at Rafed in the occupied Golan Heights using hand grenades and light arms. Other units raid enemy settlements, observation posts and patrols in Jordan Valley. A hand grenade is also hurled at a military patrol near the Rafah police station in the occupied Gaza Strip, destroying the vehicle and killing or injuring its occupants.

**AUGUST 28-29:** Palestinian guerillas wage violent 36-hour battle against enemy troops on wide front in the northern Jordan Valley extending from Kfar Ruppim to Tirat Zevi. Enemy is forced to retreat, leaving equipment and ammunition behind, after suffering heavy losses. Three of the commandos are killed south of Lake Tiberias, east of Kfar Ruppim. Fateh women fighters meanwhile join in overcoming an enemy post in Junaidiyeh, Central Ghor, destroying three vehicles and setting a barrack on fire. Other Fateh units mount widely-dispersed operations against enemy positions on the slopes of Mount Hermon. (In Tel Aviv, a military spokesman claims one Israeli soldier was killed and six wounded in the stepped up Fateh attacks raising the number of officially-recognized Israeli casualties from commando raids to 55 -- 14 killed and 41 wounded -- since the Israeli-Egyptian ceasefire went into effect Aug. 8.)

**AUGUST 30:** Fateh commandos blow up an Israeli officers billet near Jericho.

**SEPTEMBER 4-6:** Palestinian revolutionaries rebuff an invading Israeli armor plunging across the border into southeast Lebanon behind a screen of bombs and shells as well as air raids. The two-day attempted mop-up operation of what the enemy calls "Fateh land" is as much of a failure as the one before it last May. Our losses include 13 dead, two of them civilians, and 10 injured, including three civilians. Enemy losses include five military vehicles and 40 to 45 casualties.

**SEPTEMBER 5:** Margalot settlement in Upper Galilee is overrun by Fateh guerilla squad. One member of the squad, Adham Sharkawi, blows himself up within the settlement's compound to cover the retreat of his comrades.

**SEPTEMBER 7:** Misgav-Am and Yiftah settlements in Upper Galilee come under heavy Fateh fire.

**SEPTEMBER 8:** Palestinian revolutionaries rocket the settlement of Ramot Naphtali in Upper Galilee four times within 24 hours.

## MEIR SEEKS US AID

JERUSALEM: The Israeli cabinet discussed guidelines Sept. 14 for Golda Meir's talks later this week with President Nixon over a massive \$800 million list of arms sales requests which had been submitted to the US by Israel earlier this year. US Secretary of State William P. Rogers said Sept. 15 that the United States was planning to resume economic aid to Israel and to increase the military assistance.

"President Nixon believes that our national interest will be served by supporting Israel," Rogers said.

Both American and Israeli officials expected that all the questions of diplomatic strategy in the Middle East and of US military and economic aid to Israel will be given a thorough review when Meir meets Nixon.

## HAZARDS OF LIFE IN ISRAEL

LONDON: A Jewish woman was banned Sept. 8 by the Appeal Court from taking two of her children to Israel. The court upheld a Divorce Court decision that because of the "hazards" of life in Israel it would not be in the children's best interests to emigrate.

The woman's former husband had objected to her taking their children--a girl of nine and a boy of eight--out of jurisdiction of English courts.

Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, said: "It seems to me that with the hazards of a wartime atmosphere and the speculation as to whether this immigration would be successful or not, the judge was quite right not to interrupt the children's whole life."

## At Emergency Session

# PALESTINIAN CONGRESS REJECTS U.S. SPONSORED PEACE FRAUD

**AMMAN** -- The Palestinian legislature, representing the commandos organizations and other Palestinian elements removed Aug. 28 to confine and escalate the Palestinian armed struggle for the complete liberation of the whole of Palestine, the Palestine National Congress categorically rejected the US sponsored initiative for a peace fraud in the Arab East, known as the Rogers Plan. It also reiterated its rejection of Security Council Resolution 242 of Nov. 25, 1947.

The 115-man body, run by commando leaders and Palestinian militants, launched its rejection in a series of resolutions ending its two-day emergency meeting at Amman's Walden Camp.

This was the first time the Congress met in Jordan. Attending the Congress meeting as observers were representatives of Arab World liberation movements and progressive forces.

The resolutions were framed in two days of mostly closed sessions by the Congress, which is the parliamentary arm of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Following is the full text of the resolutions which were passed unanimously:

## CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS

1. The National Palestinian Congress, referring to the resolution adopted in its Fourth, Fifth and Sixth sessions concerning the rejection of the Security Council's resolution No. 242 of November 1947, whereby the Congress declared and reaffirmed its rejection of the said resolution indicating in detail the reasons for its rejection and declared and confirmed that the liberation of Palestine and the rights of the Arab people could not be achieved except through armed struggle and a long-range people's war, declares today its absolute rejection of and firm resistance to the American conspiracy known as the Rogers Plan, thus confirming all recent resolutions adopted in this connection by the Central Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, whether regarding the rejection of the Security Council's resolution No. 242 or regarding the Rogers Plan leading to a cease fire and the entry into negotiations with the occupying Zionist imperialist enemy.

The Congress finds that the Imperialist American proposals imply:

(a) The cession of a portion of Arab Palestinian territory to an invading usurper, the occupying Zionist imperialist enemy in Islamic and Arab history.

(b) Recognition of the legal status of the occupying enemy, submission to the Zionist imperialist tyranny exercised over the Arab people by Palestine and consanation of the presence of this enemy within the Arab homeland.

(c) Liquidation of the Palestinian presence, treatment of the Palestinian people's cause as a refugee problem and containment of any Palestinian aspiration to revolution and liberation, with the result that the Arab people are forced to talk about the Palestinian people's legitimate rights become devoid of any national motivation.

(d) Reinforcement and widening of imperialist interference

its exploitation throughout the Arab homeland, and the opening of the door wide before Zionism and Israel to carry out their expansionist colonialist programmes based on Greater Israel as a major industrial power constituting a base for Zionist and imperialist capital in the Arab countries and the Middle East, thus making the Arab people's monopolistic market resulting in the suppression of all the beginnings of Arab industrialization and the maintenance of the state of backwardness and dismemberment in the area.

2. At this decisive and delicate historical stage during which all forces and agencies that conspire against our people and oppose our cause are endeavouring to bring to the foreground certain elements with dubious connections to claim that they represent the Palestine people, the Jordanian people and the Arab people in the submission and settlements behind the back of the armed Palestinian Resistance Movement and the National Palestinian Congress declares:

(a) That the armed Palestinian Resistance Movement, which is represented in the National Palestinian Congress and the Central Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and which is organically linked with the national liberation struggle in the Arab East, is the only representative of the Palestinian people by virtue of its natural right of being the revolution which gives expression to our people's hopes and its genuine aspirations towards the liberation of the entire national soil.

(b) Consequently, anyone who attempts to usurp the leadership of Palestine and to falsify its will and leadership is disloyal to the Palestinian people and a traitor to its cause and liberation revolution, deserving all firm and just punishment to ensure the unity and continuity of the march of our liberation revolution and to protect the people's right to freedom of manipulation and liquidation.

(c) The spurious appeals sent forth lately concerning the Palestinian people's right to self-determination are no more than a desperate attempt to lead a small number of persons to principles and known connections to undertake, in one form or another, certain activities calculated to show the Palestinian people, falsely and perfidiously, as having taken part in the submission and settlement or that it is ready to do so.

The only significant meaning of the right of self-determination at this stage is the choice between submission and the liquidation of the cause on the one hand, and the continuation of the fight for complete liberation on the other. Our people and the entire Arab and international people's war as the only way which can lead to the achievement of national aspirations.

(d) The facts of historical, economic, social and political -- confirm the unity of the Palestinian people in the Jordanian field. On this basis, our people rejects the imperialist and Zionist conspiracy to break up the unity of the people, the unity of the land and the uni-

ty of destiny, and reaffirms its rejection of the division of the country into a Palestinian state and a Jordanian state in an attempt to inveigle the Palestinian people, to liquidate national solutions and to set up petty states to be used by colonialism and Zionism as a wedge to strike against the Palestinian and Arab revolutionary movement and as a safety valve for Israel.

3. The National Palestinian Congress affirms that the duty of the Palestinian people and the Arab people in general at this stage of the struggle should not be confined to the mere rejection of submissive solutions and American imperialist liquidation conspiracies, but that this people should lay down and implement practical fighting plans with the object of thwarting all imperialist liquidation projects and plans, and protecting the armed revolution and ensuring its continuity. It further affirms that the Jordanian people, by virtue of its political, national and social actuality, is the basic field in which the operation of thwarting liquidation solutions can commence. Therefore the National Palestinian Congress declares as follows:

(a) The unity of command and the unity of movement of all people and resistance forces contingents at this stage is an important basic condition for success in thwarting liquidation projects and plans. Consequently it is essential to strengthen the powers of the Central Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and all the commandos and agencies through the constitution of the national resistance contingents are unified, particularly the Military Command which must become capable of controlling and commanding the armed forces of all organizations and of moving as an effective centralizing manner.

(b) The Central Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization as a revolutionary leader of our people must take all necessary measures to ensure the continuity of the negotiation now going on with the enemy within the frame of state and the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of the Jordanian-Palestinian field is one and the same field of struggle in which it is not permissible for any power to dispose of our cause and destiny against the wishes of our people and its principles. The Central Committee must work by every means to ensure the continuity of the Jordanian-Palestinian field into a stronghold for the all-embracing popular revolution where the armed popular revolution forces are united with the soldiers so that the popular struggle may be the basis for the liberation of the entire occupied Palestinian and Arab territory by mobilizing all Arab potentialities for the realization of this objective.

(c) The Central Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization must adopt all effective means and measures locally in Jordan and the Arab field to protect the continuity of the armed struggle against the enemy and to protect the people's revolution by freeing themselves from the conspiracies and the military and non-military forces of the enemy with the object of quashing and liquidating the armed Palesti-

nian Resistance Movement. In this respect it is the right and duty of the Central Committee to hasten, without hesitation or delay to forestall all conspiracies and open preparations that are now going on.

(d) The submissive settlement means in relation to our people on the Eastern Bank the annihilation of all the gains which the people has achieved through struggle and sacrifice in the course of the last three years. It necessarily means dismantling the masses, doing away with the masses' right to free association, publication, expression, manifestation and political affiliation and returning to the black age of terrorism from which the masses suffered greatly before June 1967 and which claimed hundreds of innocent victims.

(e) In the domain of Arab action for the purpose of thwarting liquidation settlements and protecting the armed Palestinian Resistance Movement and its continuity, the National Palestinian Congress decides the following:

1) The armed Palestinian Resistance Movement in its capacity as a new revolutionary, progressive and national and creative movement of our Arab people, must work today through the resistance forces to maintain an organic organizational relation with all Arab popular movements and bodies, to protect the continuity of liquidation solutions, starting with those movements which are mentioned at this stage, and that the meetings of this Congress will become an important factor in the maintenance of the Palestinian Revolution will reach its true popular national depth.

2) It is not sufficient in this connection to regard progressive Arab popular movements as supportive movements for the Palestinian Revolution.

We must all merge together into one revolutionary popular front the foremost aim of whose fighting programme should be armed struggle for the liberation of Palestine.

Therefore the Congress directs the Central Committee to ensure the presence of an Arab popular leadership which will represent the movement of our Arab people and lead it in its fight against imperialism, Zionism and agents.

3) With a view to mobilizing all revolutionary potentialities to ensure the thwarting of submissive solutions and the establishment of our armed struggle against the occupying enemy, the National Palestinian Congress demands of the Arab countries concerned to send a freedom-fighting force to the Palestine Liberation Army and to place it actually at the disposal of the Palestine Liberation Organization command so that the latter may be able to perform its role of moving this army and deploying it as it may seem suitable, particularly in Jordan, to enable it to perform its role in fighting imperialism.

4) The Arab regimes which have declared their rejection of the American initiative are called upon to translate this position into direct support for the Resistance Movement and the reinforcement of its freedom of action in every field.

5) All Arab countries that oppose colonialism and Zionism are called upon to provide

effective support for the armed Palestinian revolutionary forces and to pay their commitments to the Palestinian National Front.

5) The Arab people in all Arab countries is called upon to wage an effective fight against colonialism, imperialism and positions and against the agents of colonialism and imperialism, because we believe that fighting imperialism in the Arab countries is a measure of support for the Palestinian Revolution which is part of the Arab revolutionary movement.

6) Since the Palestine Liberation Movement is part of the world national liberation movement and the world revolution against imperialism, we urge all national liberation forces everywhere to back up our people's legitimate struggle for the liberation of its country.

7) The Palestine National Congress, through the Central Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization with all its establishments and agencies to undertake a large-scale information campaign on the world level and to effect direct action with all national liberation movements and all progressive movements and regimes, to ensure the maintenance of the Resistance Movement's position with regard to the rejection of submissive solutions and the necessity of ensuring the continuity of the Revolution, and for refuting all attempts to present this position in a false light.

The Congress finds it necessary to emphasize the importance of information at this stage, whether directed to our Palestinian people in the occupied territory and elsewhere, or to our Arab people everywhere, or again to the world at large.

There are huge information systems pertaining to a number of foreign and Arab countries which are at present carrying out campaigns that are prejudicial to the Palestinian cause and in support of submissive solutions. These campaigns are directed above all to our Arab Palestinian people with the object of presenting to it submissive solutions in an attractive guise and at the same time distorting the picture of guerrilla action in its eyes. Their ultimate aim is to contain the militancy and to change the position of our people. This confirms a conclusive manner of the world and revolutionary information at this stage.

Consequently the Congress finds it necessary to send a message broadcasting from the Voice of Palestine-Voice of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to ensure the dissemination of revolutionary information systems and to undertake every necessary step to ensure the continuity of this information.

8) The National Congress entrusts to a joint committee representing the Central Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization the task of drawing up a detailed formula to face all eventualities which result from the existing situation.

9) The National Congress directs the Central Committee to take all necessary measures to implement its recommendations and resolutions.



# I.S.C. Raps Rogers Proposals

The cease-fire that has been declared in the Middle East, after Egypt's and Israel's acceptance of America's "Rogers proposals" is a crucial step in the unfolding of the Big Power against the Palestinian armed struggle. From the evidence that William Rogers displayed when he announced the ceasefire, to the undisguised joy that has overcome the whole of Fleet Street, it is easy to conclude that the imperialist circles believe that they are well on their way to settling the "Middle East crisis" to their advantage. The great charade which centered around Israel's acceptance of the American proposals and the "will-the-or-won't-she" suspense story to which the press treated its readers was part of the conspiracy. There was never any question of course — of the Zionist "rejecting" the Rogers initiative alone, in the last analysis, Israel's policies are decided in Washington and not in Tel Aviv. This fact was glaringly admitted by Israel's leaders (including the "hawk" when the press have suddenly turned super-dove, Meir Dagan) in the "debates" which took place in Israel over the "peace" plan. The force of Israel's "agonizing soul-searching" moments and her final "statemanship" decision serves, of course, to give the impression that America and the other Big Powers are no more than honest brokers, gently

advising for the sake of peace, but hardly imposing anything serving their own selfish interests. Israel's initial "reluctance" but final acquiescence in the plan served another purpose intended for the consumption of Arab public opinion. It made it possible for the Arab leaders, especially President Nasser, to proclaim a victory in having forced Israel to submit to the plan to which it was strongly "opposed" and which was "against its interests". However, no amount of verbal inferiority or clever rationalization has succeeded in pulling the wool over the Palestinian and Arab peoples' eyes. Taking their lead from the firm position taken by the Palestine liberation movement in denying the ceasefire the masses in Jordan and elsewhere in the Arab world have demonstrated their rejection of the Rogers proposals and all other plots against the cause of the Palestinian liberation, and they have expressed their indignation towards Arab governments that have submitted to imperialist pressure and have become party of the efforts to liquidate the Palestinian people. The fedayeen, in declaring their determination to continue the struggle until liberation, have made it clear that they will not accept any Arab or Big Power trusteeship concerning their homeland and people. They have reminded their supporters

that certain Arab governments have often, in the long struggle against Zionism, been guilty of betraying the Palestinian people. This happened in 1955 when the Arab governments, at the instigation of Britain, brought about the liquidation of the popular revolution of 1936. This happened again in 1947-48 when, having pretended to have come to the Palestinian people's aid, the Arab governments simultaneously engaged in secret dealings with the Zionists, again through the "honest broker-ship" of the imperialist powers. In 1967, progressive Arab regimes who had been preaching heroic "war of liberation" fell easy prey to yet another Israeli onslaught through their inability and unwillingness to place the responsibility for struggle in the hands of their people. They realized the revolutionary potentiality of a people in a war against the Zionists and imperialists and feared for their own power and class interests.

Today these Arab regimes are witnessing the upsurge of a great revolutionary tide led by its vanguard, the Palestinian fedayeen. These heroic fighters, in refusing to lay down their arms and accept a cease-fire, are pointing the way for the entire Arab nation, one hundred million strong, in its revolution against imperialism. Washington and its Whitehall lackey, political representa-

tives of the giant corporations which plunder the oil wealth of the Arab homelands, and other Big Powers with their own interests in the region are petrified at the prospect. At all costs they must liquidate the Palestinian revolution. Several attempts at armed suppression by the Jordanian and Lebanese governments, instigated by imperialist interests, have failed in the last twelve months — indeed the victories won each time by the Palestinians have strengthened their cause and have served to stir away the veils of illusion from the minds of Arab masses. The Rogers proposals are simply the most recent attempt to achieve by treacherous diplomacy what direct confrontation had failed to achieve. The UN resolution of November, 1947, the "Big Four" talks and the talks of the "Two Super-Powers" (the United States and the Soviet Union) at Gushorob and subsequently were earlier steps on the road to a cease-fire. It has become transparently clear that America and the Soviet Union both seek for their own ends the liquidation of the Palestinian revolution in order to maintain their positions and spheres of influence in the area. To do this, unfortunately, the Soviet Union is quite willing to sacrifice the interests of small peoples and indeed of the entire Arab revolution. In the crucial challenge that

is today facing the Palestinian people and their liberation movement the PSC declares its full and complete support for the stand of the fedayeen in opposing the "Rogers proposals" and is pledged to pursue the struggle whatever the cost. The PSC also deplores the attitude of those Arab governments which have agreed to become the instruments of American imperialism by accepting the Rogers proposal which can only serve the interests of Zionism and reinforce the illegality and recognition of the usurpation of the Palestinian homeland. The PSC also declares that any attempt by any state, Arab or other, to physically curb or liquidate the Palestinian Revolution will be met with militant opposition, as it is the duty of the supporters of the Palestinian struggle to exercise awareness and vigilance in relation not only to the Zionists, but also in relation to all parties that objectively become enemies of the Palestinian people.

**Victory to the national liberation struggle of the Palestinian people!**

Down with the Rogers proposals and all other Big Power plots for the protection of Zionism!

The Executive Committee  
The Palestine Solidarity Campaign  
c/o GUARD, 4 Chesterfield Gardens, London W.1

## W.F.L.R.Y. CONSIDERS

## CALL SUSPENSION

## "YOUNG LIBERALS"

## FROM ISRAEL

LONDON—Britain's Young Liberals will be putting forward at the forthcoming conference of the World Federation of Liberal and Radical Youth a proposal calling for the suspension of membership of the Israeli Young Liberals.

The World Federation of Liberal and Radical Youth is scheduled to convene in Brussels in October.

The call is motivated by the nature of Israeli policy which conflicts with the basic principles of the federation's manifesto. These principles include religious non discrimination, the right of national self-determination and the individual's right to choose his place of residence.

In its Annual Conference in Skegness,

England on March 29, the Young Liberals Party had passed a large majority resolution supporting "the erection of a secular Palestinian state in which all, irrespective of race or creed, can play an equal part in rebuilding the nation."

The March 29 resolution further stated:

"...The conference calls on the National Executive to campaign for the acceptance of the above policy by the Liberal International and the World Federation of Liberal and Radical Youth and calls on WFLRY to consider the expulsion of the Israeli Young Liberals and the Independent Young Liberals, unless they accept the principles of a secular Palestinian State."

## C.A.A.I.S. Condemns

## New Plot

C.A.A.I.S. — (Comites d'Action Anti-Imperialistes des Jeunes) in Belgium has condemned the Rogers peace fraud reflecting solidarity and full support to the national liberation struggle of the Palestinians and the

establishment of a democratic state in Palestine.

Following is the full text of the C.A.A.I.S. statement as issued in Brussels on Sept. 11. The Anti-Imperialist Action Committee of Youths

CONSIDER that the political situation in the Middle East is

more preoccupating than ever CONDEMN the Rogers Plan as announced by the representative of American imperialism and denounce it as being a vain attempt aimed at liquidating the Palestinian resistance.

ACCUSE the so-called state of "Israel" which, after having allegedly accepted the American "peace plan," continuously violates the ceasefire it has accepted and makes false allegations about the United Arab Republic in order to justify itself before world public opinion.

DENOUNCE the arbitrary detention of two Algerian citizens by Zionist "authorities" and estimate that the responsibility for this affair falls on the British government and BOAC.

CONDEMN the new plot being woven in Jordan and Lebanon to hold back, if not annihilate, the resistance of Palestinian commandos.

UNDERLINE the fact that King Hussein of Jordan has called back his uncle Ben Jamil and his cousin Ben Nasser — the two heads of the June 1970 plot which had been discredited at the time as a result of Palestinian pressure.

REITERATE more than ever before their inviolable support to the struggle of the Arab peoples for the complete liberation of their occupied territories and, particularly, to the struggle of the Palestinian people for a free, democratic and unitary, Palestine where Jews, Moslems, Christians and atheists will live in equality.

For the CAAIJ  
The Secretary  
R. DEMOT





WIREPHOTO SHOWS ISRAELI POLICE INVESTIGATING SCENE OF FATEH BOMB EXPLOSION, ONE OF FOUR SET OFF IN THE SEA COAST RESORT OF NETANYA SEPT. 14

## Fateh Bombs Shake Netanyahu

Four Fateh explosives ripped through the tourist resort of Netanyahu on the Mediterranean Sea Coast Sept. 14.

The blasts went off within a 20-minute interval starting at 10.15 p.m., damaging several automobiles and buildings. The number of casualties remains undetermined. Situated 20 miles north of Tel Aviv, Netanyahu is packed with foreign tourists at this time of the year.

Another Fateh explosion had destroyed three cars in the town on August 20.

## Strike Over Student Fees

Tel Aviv University's Student Union has threatened to boycott all studies next term, unless the university rescinds a decision taken last week to double all tuition fees. The yearly fee now exceeds 190 Sterling Pounds.

Mr. Yigal Allon, the Education Minister, who is also Deputy Premier, has expressed opposition to the increase, but has failed to indicate what aid the Government is prepared to give the university, which is in the financial doldrums.

## New Taxes Draw Protest

Tel Aviv—The 50 cinemas here were shut by their owners for one day last week in protest against municipal entertainment taxes. They claimed they cannot afford to pay the 100 per cent levy on each ticket because of the sharp drop in attendance since the introduction of daily television.

## "THEY CONTINUE TO RISE FROM THE DEAD"

JERUSALEM—Israel's casualty toll on all fronts in the 38 months between the June War of 1967 and the Egyptian-Israeli ceasefire of Aug. 7, 1970, includes 642 killed and 2,333 injured or a total of 2975.

In making the announcement in early September, an Israeli military spokesman said Israeli casualties on the Suez Canal front were 373 killed and 1,121 injured.

Previously an Israeli statistical re-

port published in Tel Aviv May 13, 1970, and picked up by the BBC in London at the time, placed the number of Israeli casualties at 3054, including 662 killed and 2,392 injured.

Put differently, and not to speak of the injured who have recovered, from May 13 to Aug. 8 we witness another instance of the "Israeli miracle"—the resurrection of 20 dead.

Taking the latest Israeli casualty count at face value, we also notice that

the enemy has revealed for the first time perhaps, that roughly half his casualties are inflicted by Palestinian commandos in occupied territory.

No wonder also that Israeli psychologists are busy explaining the mounting traffic toll in their settler-state—particularly when traffic accidents are used to "absorb" the war toll.

They say tension and the uncertain future have made Israeli motorists reckless drivers.

Road deaths are on a continual climb in the Zionist settler-state standing at 250 for the first half of this year. The figure is double what it was three years ago, and far higher than the number of Israeli dead recently in the day-to-day war.

"Highway" carnage first reached worrisome proportions in 1967, the year of the June war. Road deaths suddenly doubled to 374, with 15,000 injured that year. Now the annual death toll tops 500, with the injury figure unchanged.

## Massive Dose of Bitter Economic Medicine

Israel took in September a massive dose of bitter economic medicine—and dramatically asked World Zionists to rally to its side to the tune of one billion dollars.

Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir announced a new tax on petrol, cigarettes, postage, telephones and wine. The new levy is designed to raise another \$130 million in the present fiscal year.

The key decision announced was a levy to increase the cost of imports incentives by 10 per cent.

Prices of basic essentials, like bread, milk, sugar, oil and fats are not affected. Nevertheless it has been necessary to increase supplementary benefits to pensioners and other low income groups to absorb their increased living cost.

It was decided to impose on every Israeli, including babies, a I.P.140 (nearly Sterling 17) tax, plus a I.P.234 (Sterling 28) loan in the name of every single Israeli.

Cheese, eggs, coffee and cakes have

gone up by as much as 20 per cent. Bus fares are to go up between 10 and 20 per cent, and taxi fares will be similarly increased.

Sapir warned that he could not promise that the latest round of tax and excise increase would be the last.

In the year before the Six-Day War, Israel's foreign currency indebtedness amounted to Sterling 334 million, accumulated over a period of 19 years. Today, the figure stands at Sterling 1,167 mil-

lion—making Israel not only the highest-taxed but also the most indebted nation in the world.

Addressing Israel Bond Leaders, Sapir said Israel is spending 67 per cent of its budget on military items. He said imports linked to military items would account for 65 per cent of the 1970 trade gap, since they accounted for nearly a third of the total imports. He said Israel would continue to seek massive aid from world Zionists to sustain its economic development.



Second World Conference on Palestine

## 200 DELEGATES PLEDGE TO STRUGGLE FOR AIMS OF PALESTINIAN REVOLUTION

AMMAN—After defying small arm and rocket bursts and exploding shell and mortar bombs for 5 days and after having dragged their mattresses into corridors on more than one night, 200 delegates wound up Sept. 6 the Second World Conference on Palestine with a resounding communique denouncing Zionism, imperialism and the Rogers peace fraud and pledging "to struggle for the aims and objectives of the Palestinian Revolution."

Meeting in the battle-seasoned city of Amman which already bears the scars of wanton artillery attacks by counter-revolutionary officers and lackeys on Palestinian camps, the 200 conferees representing nearly 100 national and international organizations, national liberation movements and countries were able to acquaint themselves fully with the Palestinian Revolution and the "Palestinian way of life."

Sponsored by the General Union of Palestine Students, the Conference was held in Amman Sept. 2-6.

In the words of Abu Ammar, Fateh's official spokesman and

head of the Central Committee of the Palestinian Resistance Movement, the five-day conference was inaugurated and held "not in the shadow of these authorities which are closely linked to the Central Intelligence Agency, but in the shadow of the guns of (Palestinian) revolutionaries."

The final message of the Conference: "DENOUNCED Zionism as a racist, colonialist and imperialist movement

"DECLARED its full solidarity and support to the Palestinian struggle for national liberation and its avowed intention to establish a unitary, democratic, and non-sectarian state in Palestine."

"REJECTED the Nov. 22, 1967 Security Council Resolution in all its forms and manners of application, including the Rogers' Plan."

"CALLED upon all peoples to denounce the Rogers Plan and to realize that support to the Palestinian Revolution signifies struggle against this plot

"PLEDGED to struggle for the aims and objectives of the Palestinian Revolution

tion  
"PROCLAIMED firm support to the national liberation movements in Africa, Asia and Latin America; to the Black Movement in the United States; to progressive forces struggling against Fascist regimes in Iran and Europe; and to the struggle of oppressed and exploited classes in the whole world.

Braving all kinds of travel, accommodation and security obstacles to attend the Conference were about 200 delegates representing liberation movements in Vietnam, Angola, Mozambique, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Eritrea and the Arabian Gulf; the Iranian National Front; the International Union of Students; the World Federation of Democratic Youth; the Organization of Arab Students; student and/or youth unions in Yugoslavia, the United States, Holland, Sweden, Guadeloupe, Martinique, France, Czechoslovakia and the Arab World; Palestine solidarity committees in England and Belgium; the Communist Party in China, Italy, Britain and Malta...

Britain's Young Liberals Party (Louis Eaks); France's Temoignage Chretien (George Montaron) and le Parti Socialiste Unifié; Italy's Socialist Party for Proletarian Unity; Switzerland's Group d'Etudes Sur le Moyen-Orient; the US-based National Action Research on the Military Industrial Complex (N.A.R.M.I.C.); and the League of Revolutionary Black workers; and a large number of progressive Jews from the US, Belgium and France (including Miss Ania Francos).

The inaugural speech opening the Conference was delivered by Abu Ammar Sept. 2. During the following four days, the conferees discussed four major studies on Zionism, the Palestinian Revolution, the "Peace" Plan and the Democratic State in Palestine, which were presented, respectively, by Abul-Hassan, Abul-Lofof, F. Najia and Dr. Shaath. Mrs. Issam Abdel Hadi briefed the conferees on the role of women in the Palestinian Revolution. Abu Iyad, member of the Central Committee for the Palestinian Resis-

tance Movement, delivered the closing address.

Visits to command bases, camps of evicted Palestinians and Palestinian social institutions, including schools, workshops and Palestinian Red Crescent facilities had to be curtailed to a strict minimum for security reasons.

Nearly half the delegates however, elected to make blood donations to the Palestinian Red Crescent.

A night of Palestinian Folklore, featuring Palestinian folk dances, a show of Palestinian national costumes and a rendition of revolutionary songs and poems was organized Sept. 4.

Informal work sessions and political "in" gatherings which brought together the conferees with Palestinian revolutionaries were also held almost each night at the various hotels accommodating the delegates.

The First World Conference on Palestine was organized by GUPS in Cairo in March 1965 and had been attended by 108 delegations representing a total of 53 states.

# INTERNATIONAL ELECTIONS TO PALESTINEAN SETTLEMENTS

(STUDY PRESENTED TO THE SECOND  
WORLD CONFERENCE ON PALESTINE  
HELD IN AMMAN SEPT. 2-6, 1970)

## Brothers and sisters,

Six weeks ago, the World Youth Assembly—sponsored by the United Nations as part of the observance in 1970 of the 25th anniversary of the Organization—raised an almost unanimous voice in a blast against imperialism and a defense of the liberation and resistance movements everywhere who are now challenging those powers politically and on the field of battle.

The significance of the world's first authentic and officially authorized youth convocation attended by over 800 participants from 13 UN member states, 12 colonial areas, 21 non-governmental organizations and 13 international youth organizations was that it focused the new Imperialist-Liberation gap for the first time in a universal conference.

The dominant voices in the Youth Assembly clearly were the voices of the liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America, the voices against the Indochina war, the voices against world imperialism and by the United States and the voices resending Big Power hegemony.

At the World Youth Assembly, I had the honor of chairing the all-important Commission on Peace, and I recall my first talk with the four reporters of the Commission was to draw up an agenda. It is significant to note that our first unanimous decision in this respect was to change the title of the agenda from "World Peace" to "Struggle for Peace." The change was carried by the Commission unanimously—thereby setting the tone for the final mood of the Assembly as expressed in its overwhelming support to the world-wide anti-imperialist struggle for peace as waged today by national liberation movements in Vietnam, Angola, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Puerto Rico, South Africa, Eritrea, Zimbabwe and Palestine as well as by the Black Movement in the United States of America and by progressive forces in Greece, Northern Ireland and other parts of the World.

World youth, in other words, clearly recognized that there is no compromise in justice and that peace based on justice can only be achieved through a relentless struggle against imperialist aggression and against the oppression of peoples by colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and apartheid.

And two weeks from today, when the United Nations General Assembly opens its 25th anniversary session in New York, it will hear the message addressed to it from the World Youth Assembly echoing, among other things, the inalienable right of Palestinians to self-determination, supporting their struggle for national liberation and calling for the establishment of a unitary, democratic state in Palestine.

The call is of great significance, particularly that it came barely one week before the Zionist settler state of Israel and the Arab regimes overtly accepted a US-sponsored submissive settlement to liquidate the Palestine cause. Indeed, one week before the Arab regimes publicly accepted the so-called "Rogers Plan for peace in the Middle East" world youth re-

presentatives had cited by 253 votes against 17 to support a democratic state in Palestine, thereby turning down a motion by Zionist participants to establish an allegedly "just and lasting peace in the Middle East on the basis of Security Council Resolution 242 of Nov. 22, 1967."

Before proceeding any further in my twofold attempt: First, to explain what Security Council Resolution 242 entails and why we, Palestinians, reject it in all its forms and manners of application, including the Rogers Plan for a fraudulent peace, and

Second, to outline why we must continue our political and armed struggle until the complete liberation of the whole of Palestine and the establishment therein of a unitary, democratic state, let me identify the Palestine problem by stating briefly what it is and what it is not.

The Palestine problem is not a quarrel over disputed irrigation waters, international waterways or borders between sovereign and legitimate states. It would thus be misleading to assume that an equitable distribution of irrigation waters, free passage in international waterways or even rectification of borders would settle the problem.

Neither is the Palestine problem a mere problem of refugees. "The refugees are only one aspect deriving from the basic conflict" and every Palestinian without exception today falls into one of three categories.

1. The refugees, more than one-and-a-half million of them, some of whom have been uprooted twice in a lifetime—in 1948 and 1967.

2. Secondly, there are the Palestinians who have been under Zionist occupation since mid-1967, when Israel occupied the remaining parts of Palestine along with territories of Egypt and Syria.

3. Thirdly, there are the 300,000 Palestinians who have been living under Zionist occupation since 1948 as second class citizens and who have been dubbed "Israeli Arabs."

Likewise, the Palestine problem is not for us Palestinians a religious or racial conflict. In the past, Palestinian Arabs accorded a hospitable welcome to Jewish refugees fleeing persecution in Christian Europe and to European refugees fleeing persecution in Modern Turkey. Our own record of persecution against the Jews is clear. Our traditions lack any overt tendency to discriminate against non-Jews that stems from prohibition of race or color. We did not gas them in Germany, expel them from Spain, persecute them in Europe or mistreat them in Turkish Russia.

And whereas the resistance movements of World War II did the occupiers of their land "the gone and never return," the avowed objective of the Palestinian liberation movement is to establish a democratic state in Palestine which would dispense justice to both elements of the Samitic race.

Finally, the problem is not even a case of classical colonialism. Since its inception, Zionism deliberately sought "to give the country without a peo-

ple to the people without a country." Thus, since among ourselves and oppressed peoples, the Palestinians lost not only political control over their country but its physical occupation as well.

This process of replacing Palestine by Israel and uprooting native Palestinians by transplanting Israelis was commenced during the summer years which witnessed the most extensive decolonization program in history.

What then is the Palestine Problem? Stated simply, the Palestine Problem denotes the 50-year-old struggle of the native Palestinians against the influx of Zionist settlers who converged from all parts of the world upon Palestine and eventually succeeded in transforming it into a Jewish state.

What is the Palestine Problem? Stated simply, the Palestine Problem denotes the displacement of the bulk of the indigenous population and the subsequent right to self-determination as a people. The Palestine problem is the destruction of the indigenous society and its replacement by a transplanted one and a foreign body politic which views itself as the vanquisher of the "Jewish nation."

The by-product of this underlying Palestine problem has been the Arab-Israeli conflict or the 21-year-old interstate basic conflict between the Arab states and Israel.

It took many Palestinians more than 10 years after 1948 to learn that they cannot achieve justice through the dangerous game of Arab or international power politics and that they can not trust the operators in a political casino like the United Nations.

After about six full years of preparations between 1958 and 1964, the Palestine National Liberation Movement, Fateh, brought the Palestine Revolution to triumphant birth by sparking off the war of liberation with its first commando operation at the onset of 1965. Along with the commando raid came a political statement which said in part: "Sixteen years have elapsed while our people live detached from their cause which has been shelved at the United Nations as a problem of displaced refugees... This miserable commando operation is nothing but the beginning of a war of liberation. The best forces of Fateh directs us in our faith in that this is the sound way for extracting our cause from the vicious circle it has been turning in... Regardless of the sacrifice, our march will not come to a halt until the flag of Palestine is brandished again on our dear homeland. We also vow to our people to continue in this path and not to put down our arms until Victory is achieved."

Meanwhile, the state of peace and coexistence between Israel and the Arab regimes went unaltered in the sense that between 1948 and 1967, none of the Arab regimes committed itself to preparation for war. The June War of 1967 was actually no more than an internal eruption within the prevailing policy of coexistence. What actually happened was that the Arab regimes could no longer control the various complexities of the situation

at one time during their political maneuvering. As a result, an unsought and unexpected clash took place, a clash for which they were totally unprepared.

Put differently, the birth of the Palestine commando movement at the onset of 1965 meant a revolution against an existing state of peace in which all the regimes were participating, with Israel as the party in full control.

Following their defeat in 1967, the Arab regimes banded together to deceive the Arab masses with their famous "triple no policy" hammered out at the Khartoum Summit Conference: "No Peace, no Recognition and no Negotiations with Israel." Within two months after this solemn declaration, most of the Arab regimes had solemnly denied their acceptance of Security Council Resolution 242 of Nov. 22, 1967.

In essence, this resolution affirmed (and I quote) "that the fulfillment of Charter principles requires the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East which should include the application of both the following principles:

"1. Withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from territories occupied in the recent conflict" (meaning that of 1967)  
"2. Termination of all claims or states of belligerency and respect for and acknowledgement of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every state in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force."

The resolution further affirmed security for guaranteeing freedom of navigation through international waterways in the area and for achieving what it called "a just settlement of the refugee problem."

The so-called "Rogers plan for peace in the Middle East" which was officially accepted five weeks ago by the Arab regimes as a "starting point" from the US Secretary of State William Rogers, dated June 19 suggesting "the restoration of a ceasefire" starting from Jordan and Israel for at least three months, during which representatives of the three countries would negotiate under the auspices of Dr. Gumar Arring. These negotiations would aim at reaching "agreement on the establishment of a just and lasting peace... based on (1) Mutual acknowledgment of the withdrawal from territories occupied in the 1967 conflict, both in accordance with Security Council "resolution 242."

Born almost three full years prior to Security Council Resolution 242, the Palestine Liberation Movement promptly rejected it. This rejection has been reiterated by the Central Committee of the Popular Resistance Movement and the Palestine National Congress some days ago. It was during the closing last week by the Extraordinary Session of the Palestine National Congress the rejection of the Security Council Resolution in all its forms and manners of application, including the Rogers Plan. It was also manifested by the Palesti-

nian masses both within and outside occupied territory. On July 31, over 75,000 Palestinians and Jordanians demonstrated in this city to protest acceptance by the Arab regimes of the Rogers Plan to implement the said resolution. On August 2, a similar protest march was also organized last month in Gaza, where the Associated Press reported the following reactions to the Rogers Plan and I quote verbatim:

"The Fateh commandos do the fighting and only they have the right to make peace plans," says a storekeeper.

"The Palestinians say they have been refugees for 22 years and deserve a fair settlement. In the crowded refugee camps of Gaza an old proverb is heard:

"We fast the whole night through, and when we get up only a slice of onion for breakfast!"

Why do we, contemporary Palestinians, reject Security Council Resolution 242 just as our elders rejected the Bal-

four Declaration of 1917 and the recommendation by the UN General Assembly in 1947 to partition Palestine.

Our elders rejected the Balfour Declaration because it was legally imposed. At no time did the British Government as the author of such declaration possess any right of sovereignty over Palestine, whether on the date on which the Balfour Declaration was made or at any time thereafter when it could have enabled it to recognize any rights in favor of Zionist settlers in or over Palestine.

The Palestinian people also opposed the partition recommendation baldness through the General Assembly by the United States government because they refused to be satisfied with a mere half of what is wholly theirs. The recommendation was a clear violation of the right of the people concerned to self-determination. It was also a constitutional violation of the Charter of the United Nations. The United Nations could not give what they did not possess. Neither individually nor collectively could the members of the United Nations alienate, reduce or otherwise affect the sovereignty of the people of Palestine, not to dispose of their territory, whether by partition or otherwise.

As to Security Council Resolution 242, we reject it and continue to do so, because it is open to eight fundamental objections:

(1) First, we reject the Resolution as a compromise solution. The policy of "half the cake" is not permissible in the case of the Palestine problem. A compromise solution between absolute right and absolute usurpation is a punishment for the owner of the usurped right and a reward to the intruder, no matter how varied the proposed compromises are, or how small or large the area occupied.

(2) Second, we shall escalate our national liberation struggle, shattering the East ceasefire and New York peace talks, because the Resolution is tantamount to retreat in front of the Zionist-imperialist conquest and submission to its aims at the detriment of the struggling people of the world. We always bear in mind that imperialism is a world system and it must be defeated in a world confrontation. Fearful coexistence with the imperialist bulwark in the area would undoubtedly constitute a setback for the revolutionary movements of liberation in other parts of the world.

(3) The third objection is that the resolution is, in effect, the patching up of a makeshift arrangement or *modus vivendi*, a suppression of moral issues or ethical value on the basis of the status quo ante in June 1967, or on the basis of such status quo modified or improved to Israel's advantage in the light of the military success achieved by Israel in 1967. For 12 years, the Palestinian and Arab masses have refused to recognize the fait accompli. It is reasonable to think that they will now reward Israel for its aggression of June 1967 by recognizing its usurpation of 1947.

In the words of Dr. Yussif Sayigh: "The resolution deals only with the occupation of 1967, leaving standing the occupation of 1948. Such a slicing of history is arbitrary and indefensible. It means that the Zionist occupation of a part of Palestine has become respectable because it is now 22 years old, but that the 3-year old occupation is not respectable." Palestinians are struggling for the national liberation of the whole of Palestine and refute the position that occupation improves through aging, like wine.

(4) Our fourth, objection to

the Security Council Resolution and its offspring like the Rogers Plan is that they have envisaged a solution which implies the acknowledgment of sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every state in the area. The sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Arab states are not and have never been in doubt, so that the reference applying only to the Zionist settler state of Israel, whose legitimacy, sovereignty and territorial integrity are in question and the subject of dispute.

Says international lawyer Henry Canty: "On what legal basis can one assume the sovereignty of Israel over the territories which it occupies is not made clear. The territories which Israel occupied prior to June 5, 1967 consisted of various areas whose manner of acquisition did not rest upon a legitimate basis either under international law under the United Nations resolutions of November 29, 1947. Israel had not and could not have acquired legal title either to the territory which, by excoercing its competence and authority, the General Assembly designated in 1947 as the area of the proposed Jewish state. Nor has Israel acquired, nor could it have acquired, legal title to the territory allocated to the proposed Arab state which is stated in essence of the boundaries of the partition resolution. In both cases the status of Israel is that of a belligerent occupier and such a status confers no title or sovereignty on the occupier. The recognition of Israel's sovereignty over such territories would be incompatible with international law and the inalienable rights of the Palestinians."

As to the reference made in the Security Council's resolution to "territorial integrity," one wonders what this could mean in the case of Israel.

"In the absence of any valid legal title to the area which Israel occupies by force of arms and in the absence of any legally established frontiers, what can the 'territorial integrity' of Israel mean? Is it a territorial integrity within the boundaries laid down by the partition resolution of 1947? Or is it a territorial integrity within the expanded boundaries which Israel now claims? It seems to be a patent contradiction to speak of the 'territorial integrity' of a state which has established itself by force on the land of others."

(5) Our fifth objection to the Security Council Resolution and the Rogers peace plan is that they advocate what is called "a just settlement of the refugee problem," — failing to recognize the nationhood and the inalienable right of sovereignty of the Palestinian people. As quoted earlier, Palestinians took up arms on the eve of 1965 expressly stating: "Sixteen years have elapsed while our people have been detached from their cause which has been shelved at the United Nations as a problem of displaced refugees." "The world at large, and particularly the imperialist world, has chosen to forget that the problem belonged to the Palestinian people rather than to the Arab regimes and Israel. To us, Palestinians, the Palestinian problem was never a problem of 'Arab refugees' to be settled between the Arab regimes and Israel. We, Palestinians, never gave such a proxy to either. A grave mistake is made in treating the Palestinian people simply as 'Arab refugees' whose problem can be settled with proper compensation for their lost possessions and a scheme for resettling them throughout the Arab

World. There is the problem of a people with a strong consciousness who have been uprooted subjugated and alienated and who demand the restoration of nationhood. And this requires them to have recourse to violence and armed struggle for in the words of Frantz Fanon: "National revolution, the restoration of nationhood to the people, whatever may be the headings used or the formulas introduced, decolonization is always a violent phenomenon."

National liberation or restoration of nationhood to the Palestinians cannot be achieved through a negotiated agreement because there can be no agreement between the wound and the knife.

"Concept and colonization call for liberation. One cannot move straight from occupation to peace without first going through the liberation struggle. The peace would be a peace based on conquest, designed to perpetuate conquest and to legitimize it."

(6) Our sixth objection to the November 67 resolution is that the confirmation of Israel's legitimacy by the Arab regimes, necessarily involves a joint attempt by both to liquidate our resistance movement and to cripple our efforts to liberate our ancestral and native homeland. Six such attempts to liquidate the Palestinian resistance movement were undertaken in Lebanon and Jordan during the past 22 months. By accepting the November 67 resolution both Israel and the Arab regimes implicitly agreed that they would not be allowed to fight off or beaten off and we shall fight both alternatives.

(7) Our seventh objection is that the project of legitimization of Israel's legitimacy by the Arab governments through implementation of the Security Council Resolution will attract larger segments of prospective Zionist settlers who still hesitate to migrate to Israel. By lifting the official Arab boycott of Israel and by opening the Arab markets to Israeli banks and the waterways to Israeli navigation, the peace settlement will enable the Israeli economy to stand on its own feet.

It is worth noting in this context that Israel was created in the era of the worldwide capitalist movement, did not find the objective conditions for their materialization except in the golden age of imperialism.

The organic ties between Zionism and imperialism can be appraised in figures obtained from Israeli sources. During the period 1949-1967 alone, Israel received nearly 8 billion dollars in aid officially recorded in the Israeli Balance of Payments statistics.

Put differently, in order to make possible the artificial development and growth of the Zionist settler state of Israel, the financial resources pumped into Israel by mainly U.S. and West German imperialists between 1949 and 1967 were approximately the aggregate of the national incomes of the bordering Arab states of Egypt, Syria, Jordan and Lebanon.

There is no doubt that the foreign aid received annually by each Israeli citizen since the creation of the Zionist settler state in 1948 has been more than the average per capita gross income of each and every Egyptian.

Israel has received per annum 500 to 700 million dollars in foreign subsidies and has thus cornered about 10 per cent (Continued next page)







## Phantoms For Israel

WASHINGTON - The United States reached a decision to supply more Phantom fighter-bombers to the Zionist settler-state of Israel.

The Nixon administration will provide Israel with at least seven of the supersonic jets, the number lost since the Middle East war of 1967, including one training accident, the sources said.

"Washington Post" reported Wednesday that the new plane deal involves as many as 16 to 18 of the F4E Phantoms.

The State Department declined to confirm or deny the report.

In early September, Defense Secretary Melvin Laird made the first public suggestions that the administration might be considering further Phantom sales beyond the 50 sold by the Johnson administration.

In a letter appealing to congress not to block legislation containing funds which could be used to finance new jet sales to Israel, Laird said that the administration was taking the necessary steps during the Egyptian-Israeli ceasefire to assure the arms balance did not tip in Egypt's favor.

At an important press conference Sep. 2, he left open the possibility that the agreement covering the original 50 Phantoms might imply that the United States would replace those lost in combat.

Given the delicate stage of Middle East diplomacy at the moment, the administration is not expected to disclose its decision to the new Phantoms until deliveries begin, possibly later this month.

Laird said at his press conference that deliveries on the original 50 had not been completed, but the schedule called for completion by this month.

# SAMSON SHARES THE PILLAR

BY ARNOLD TOYNBEE

In making armed attacks on Israeli aircraft in international airports outside the Middle East, the Palestinian Arab commando-fighters have at last found an effective way of winning world-wide attention. But, however just one's cause and desperate one's plight may be, is it not indefensible - indeed, criminal - to fight for one's rights by tactics that may take the lives of fellow human beings who have no responsibility for the wrongs that one has suffered, and who have no power to put these wrongs right?

### WHO SHARE THE GUILT?

Of course, it is wrong ever to return evil for evil and barbarously wrong to wage war at the expense of innocent third parties. Yet guilt is nearly always shared in varying ratios, and in this case, the blood of any innocent victims of Palestinian Arab commando operations is not on the commando-fighters' heads alone; it is also on the heads of the world itself, since without its constituent's acquiescence the Establishment could not sit untroubled.

More than half a century has now passed since the British government endorsed and issued the Balfour Declaration, in which the fate of the Palestinian Arab people was decided by an alien power.

The Balfour Declaration promised British support in establishing in Palestine a national home for the Jewish people provided that "nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of the existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine..."

One member of the Cabinet of the day protested and was overruled. This protester was Edwin Montagu, and it was no accident that this present British statesman was a Jew. Unlike his non-Jewish colleagues, Edwin Montagu foresaw what the consequences might be.

Since 1917, the Palestine Arab people have had half their country taken from them; since 1949, the Arab inhabitants of Palestinian territory on the Israeli side of the armistice lines have been refugees, living in camps on a dole; since June 1967 the other half of Palestine has been under enemy occupation. The total present number of Palestinian Arab refugees must be about 1,500,000.

To all this, for all these years, the world has turned a deaf ear. The Palestinian Arabs and their wrongs have been ignored. They have had no power or even influence so they could be made to pay the bill for wrongs inflicted on Jews, not by Arabs, but by Westerners.

### MASSIVE CYNICAL DIFFERENCE

Would any human beings resign themselves to submitting meekly to this massive cynical indifference? And if you or I, travelling on our lawful occasions, not even in an IZA plane, get waiting in an airport to board, say, a Scandinavian plane bound for Lima from Copenhagen, were to intercept a Palestinian Arab commando fighter's machine gun bullet or hand grenade, should we be entirely innocent victims? Let us assume that the imaginary victim is not British (i.e., not infinitesimally responsible for the Balfour Declaration), not American (i.e., not infinitesimally responsible for the support given to Israel by the United States), not Zionist, not Israeli; suppose that the victim is a gentle Persian. Would no drop of this victim's blood be on the victim's own head?

I think at least one drop would be, for the unlucky victim's indifference to the Palestinian Arab's crying grievances would have been one drop in the world-wide ocean of indifference that has been the Palestinian Arab people's base for half a century.

This thesis suggests two reflections. The particular reflection is the difference between the images on the two sides of the coin of militancy. The Palestinian Arab commando-fighter who is a criminal in the eyes of Israel, is a hero in the eyes of fellow Arabs and fellow anti-colonialists; and this is only the most recent of many cases of the kind.

The classical case is the present one, the trouble started in Palestine. The militants in that case were Palestinian Jews; and those Jewish Zealots, who were freedom fighters in Jewish eyes, were branded as the eyes of the Roman government, or Rome's Jewish Jew, Herod, and of the new Jewish population in Palestine and in the rest of the Jewish world.

In the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71, the franc-tireurs were patriots for the French, but assassins for the Germans. In World War II the resistance movement in the countries that were attacked and conquered by the Germans was formerly - rightly, to our minds - by Britain and the United States.

### VICTOR'S MORAL RIGHT

A military victor always believes that victory confers a moral right to an undisturbed enjoyment of victory's fruits, while the conquered never recognizes this right and always resort to any means in their power for throwing off the conqueror's yoke. In the first two of the three historic cases here cited, the victor eventually had his way. The Jewish Zealots were crushed by Rome, the franc-tireurs could not prevent Germany from imposing its own peace-terms on France, in World War I the Continental European resistance, like the British resistance, was a broken-hope which would have come out on the winning side if German and Japanese folly had not thrown the weighty Russian and American swords into anti-German scales of the balance.

Does this mean that an unsupported resistance movement is doomed to fail and is therefore futile? What lesson, for the present Palestinian Arab resistance movement, are we to draw from the historic precedents?

The lesson is writ large in the denouement of the saga of Samson. When a victim of oppression has nothing to lose but his life, he can take the Philistine's lives on mass at the acceptable cost of bringing death on himself as well.

The Palestinian Arabs have an understandable vendetta against the Israelis, but they also have a grievance against all the rest of us. Half a century of massive indifference to their wrongs has had the same overpowering effect on a century of similar treatment has had on the black citizens of the United States. The Palestinians are now in the mood for sacrificing their lives if by wrenching the pillar, they can bring the roof down on their Israeli enemies' heads; and if the crashing masonry were incidentally to stave in the skulls of the rest of the human race, why should the Palestinian Arabs care? What have the rest of us done to deserve consideration from them?

This is the leverage by which these Arab Zealots are now making the pillar rock. They have it in their power to provoke Israel into taking reprisals that will reactivate the war between the Israeli and the Arab states. This time, the United States and the Soviet Union might be sucked into the burning fiery furnace. They would be still more reluctant to be drawn into a third world war than they were to be drawn into the second one, but once again their hand might be forced. This third world war would be a nuclear one, so the destruction of Israel at the cost of the self-immolation of the Palestinian Arabs might lead in the liquidation of mankind itself.

This is the threat that is now goading the world at long last to take the Palestinian Arab people's wrongs seriously. "The sheep before her shears" is now no longer "dumb." And this reflection on Palestine's tragedy leads on to a reflection on the world.

### FEDAYEN TACTICS

One of the most dangerous, detestable, and despicable features of present-day life is the disgraceful but undeniable fact that the one way and often the only sure way of restoring situation and redress for even the most flagrant wrongs is to take the law into one's own hands and to strike one's adversaries directly by hitting third parties. These are the tactics employed in that form of "cold war" which we call "industrial" (meaning "anti-industrial") action by strikers, especially in public service and utility industries. They are the tactics of the "hot war" waged by the noble-ignoble army of martyr-criminals or brigand-patriots Jewish Zealots, French franc-tireurs, Continental European resistance-movements that were "so-called national liberation movements" in the Nazi area vocabulary. They are the tactics of the Palestine Arab Fedayeen today. Tomorrow they may be the tactics of anyone with a grievance. If everyone comes to this conclusion, the present partial and feeble reign of law will collapse. We shall be back in the state in which every man's hand will be against his neighbor's; but this time each of the contending Ishmaels could go into action with an atom bomb in his hand.

Now are we to avert this impending self-inflicted fate? There is no simple, easy, or quick remedy for mankind's present plight. Human affairs in our time are unprecedentedly intricate and gigantic, and are therefore unprecedentedly impersonal. If everyone comes to this conclusion, the present partial and feeble reign of law will collapse. We shall be back in the state in which every man's hand will be against his neighbor's; but this time each of the contending Ishmaels could go into action with an atom bomb in his hand.

## ISRAEL IN AFRICA:

# David And Goliath Revisited

BY AFRICA RESEARCH GROUP

Israel will soon unveil its own version of the U.S. Peace Corps in an attempt to defuse mounting criticism in Africa of its pro-western development projects.

Plans for the Israeli volunteer force, disclosed in a confidential newsletter published in London, are intended to give the Israeli diplomatic effort in Africa a more idealistic image in the face of increasingly frequent attacks by progressive African leaders. This peace-corps maneuver will be complemented by an expanded program of jointly sponsored development efforts.

The projects, headed by Israel, will have the capital supplied by western powers which include the United States, West Germany, Canada and the Scandinavian countries.

By giving the development efforts more of an international look and less of an overt political tone, Israel hopes to blunt growing African displeasure with the Zionist state's aggressive posture in the Middle East, and to undermine over-optimistic African-Arab solidarity.

A recent organization of African Unity (OAU) ministerial council passed a resolution in support of the United Arab Republic in the Middle East while at the U.N. all but the most conservative African States have voted against Israel.

"Many left of center African officials, reports Philippe Desreumaux in Le Monde (June 27) regard Israel merely as a counter-revolutionary tool which the United States is using to strengthen American influence in Africa." Desreumaux cited the Africa Research Group's exposure of Israeli-American links in Africa which appeared in the Havana-based journal "Tribune" and the U.S. magazine "Look" as echoing and illustrating the reasons for increasing hostility toward Israel among African leaders and countries receptive to Israeli tactical and military help.

The article, "David and Goliath Collaborate in Africa" (copies available from ARG for 16¢) revealed that the U.S. had financed a number of Israeli projects through use of the semi-ovet "Third Country Technique." A recent study of "Israeli Technical Assistance to African Countries" for the Geneva-Africa Institute offered even more details of Israel's work on behalf of U.S. imperialism. It cites a number of instances of U.S. Israeli "co-operation" including the setting up of a technical instruction school in Guinea "at the request of the U.S. government."

Many of Africa's militant leaders have condemned Israeli intervention in their countries. In Chad, the liberation movement now fighting a French expeditionary force has attacked Israel for training and advising a special para-commando security force for Chad's repressive regime. This counter-insurgency force was trained, interestingly, in Congo-Kinshasa, a pro-western state whose own para-commandos (led by General Mobutu, the country's president) were also Israeli trained.

The Sudan's revolutionary Government has announced set-

ting "staggering quantities" of Israeli supplied arms from the breakaway rebels in the country's south.

Earlier, Nigerians condemned Israel for giving military aid to the short-lived Biafran secession. South Africa's liberation movement, the African National Congress, joined the attack by publishing a blistering condemnation of the little known "Israeli-South Africa axis" in its magazine "Isiche" (April 1970). Charging that "Israel and South Africa both serve imperialism in the Arab-African world," author Brian Bunting documents the expanding links between Israel and the racist South African government.

According to leading South African officials including the pro-Nazi prime minister, have spoken warmly of Israel and praised its military maneuvers as well as its occupation and control of Arab lands. During a currency crisis when all extensive transfers of money out of South Africa were prohibited, the apartheid regime permitted large transfers of private funds with contributions from the ruling Nationalist Party, to Israel after the June 1967 six day war.

In September of that year General Mordechai Rod, commander of the Israeli Air Force, paid an official visit to South Africa and addressed a select group of white officers at the Air Force College. He lectured on Israeli surprise attack methods. His visit came at a time when South Africa was threatening Zambia with air strikes for harboring freedom fighters.

Other top Zionist leaders, including David Ben Gurion, have subsequently visited South Africa and met with government officials. As additional evidence of the growing links between the two states, Bunting cites a Johannesburg Star report of January 3, 1969, "Israel will enter the future to maintain closer and fuller links with South Africa." The correspondent said that Ben Gurion had played down her relationship with South Africa "because the assumption was that closer links with South Africa would be detrimental to Israel's friendly relationship there. There had now been a complete reappraisal of that situation. The pro-South African faction has, so it seems 'won the day.'"

As relations between black Africa and Israel cool for a number of reasons — the Middle East crisis, the attempts at Arab-African Unity, the spread of Islam in Africa —

the Zionist state may move closer to the apartheid Republic. Israel's important diamond trading industry has for years serviced South African diamonds while South Africa's industrial Jewish minority has long agitated for closer bonds between the two countries.

Israel's politically inspired African programs are reactionary, as Leonard Le Monde says. "Israel's 'peace' in Africa is over. As the PR images of Israeli benevolence sell away, Israel's imperialism and imperialism become more apparent.



## Zionists : Colonels

Two Israeli deputies have recently brought up before their Parliament at Tel Aviv the affair of George Panagoulis, a Greek political refugee, who had been in Israel and was handed over by the Israeli authorities to the Greek military regime.

While in the hands of the Greek police, going back to Greece on the steamer "Anna Maria", Panagoulis met his death under unusual conditions.

In August, 1967 G. Panagoulis, a deserter of the Gre-

## GREEK STRUGGLERS DISCUSS UNITY

STOCKHOLM—Delegations of two Greek resistance movements, PAK and PAM headed by their respective leaders Andreas G. Papandreu and Nikis Theodorakis, held extended meetings here Set. 10, a spokesman for PAK said.

The spokesman for the Pan-Hellenic liberation movement, headed by former U.S. economy professor and Greek Minister Andreas Papandreu, read a statement saying the talks were held "to coordinate the practical aspects of active resistance against the Greek military regime."

He indicated that the talks might continue here and that Theodorakis, the militant composer who is president of the PAM organization, would then go back to Paris.

army, had escaped clandestinely to Turkey where, after getting certain financial support from the Embassies of Italy and Denmark, he proceeded to Syria and then to Lebanon. Subsequently, he reached Israel, where he was arrested by the police which immediately passed on information of his arrest to the Greek secret services.

The Greek authorities sent to Israel a team of police agents to whom Panagoulis was handed over in 1966, and he was put on the "Anna Maria" to Piraeus. This was the last time G. Panagoulis was seen.

His case might never have been heard if he had been confined, in the course of the first two days after his arrest, with his brother Alekos Panagoulis, who on August 15, 1948, made the attempt on Papadopoulos' life. This confusion led some journalists to connect Alekos, who was also a deserter, with the 1948 incident.

The Israeli government has been asked many times about George Panagoulis being handed over to the Greek police, and they have answered that they did not know that he was a political refugee, but, rather, thought that he was a deserter from the Greek army and, consequently, from NATO. Bringing up the question in the Israeli parliament should, however, give the affair new dimensions.

## BACK TO NATO

CAIRO—Egyptian authorities have turned over to the United States secret documents found in the burned-out wreckage of a Boeing-747 jumbo jet destroyed here last week by Palestinian guerrillas, diplomatic sources reported.

The documents, relating to the NATO budget and other matters, were in fireproof steel boxes.

## IRAN, EGYPT RESUME RELATIONS

TEHRAN—Iran and Egypt will resume full diplomatic relations and exchange ambassadors, a joint communique issued here August 29 announced.

A foreign ministry spokesman who released the Iran-Egyptian communique did not name the new ambassadors.

Relations between the countries were broken off in 1960 and during the past 10 years Afghanistan has been looking after their interests in Tehran and Cairo.

A similar announcement was made August 29 by the Egyptian Foreign Ministry in Cairo.

It said that "full diplomatic relations would be resumed from today." The move came three weeks after the Egyptian-Israeli ceasefire.

## "GHALI" IN ARABIC MEANS EXPENSIVE

PARIS—The editor of an Egyptian newspaper has come out in favour of the recognition of Israel by the Arab states, "if Israel should apply the United Nations resolutions."

Boutros Ghali, of Al Ahram Iktissadi said in an interview on French radio: "The Arabs should recognize Israel as and when Israel applies the United Nations resolutions."

In another interview on a different network, Ghali stated: "Actually, Egypt has already recognized Israel by implication when the Jewish state was admitted to the United Nations. However, this recognition should be made more formal and more public as soon as Israel applies the UN resolutions."

# PLO URGES NON-ALIGNED TO SUPPORT STRUGGLE FOR GENUINE PEACE

The Third Summit Conference of the Non Aligned Countries held in Lusaka, Zambia, Sept. 9-11, has declared that "full respect for the unalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine is a prerequisite to peace in the Middle East." The Conference managed to reconcile a call for "the full restoration of the rights of the Arab people of Palestine to their usurped homeland and reaffirm their support in their struggle for national liberation and against colonialism and racism" with a call for implementation of Security Council Resolution 242 of Nov. 22, 1967.

Only one member of the official Palestine Liberation Organization delegation to the conference managed to reach Lusaka in time to attend the closing session. He had travelled alone via Athens. Other members of the delegation were held up by Egyptian intelligence in Cairo airport.

Following is the full text of the address delivered to the closing session of the Non-Aligned Conference by the PLO delegate, Dr. N. Shaath:

Mr. Chairman, Excellencies, dear friends, It gives me great pleasure to represent the Palestine Liberation Organization to this gathering of freedom fighters who have achieved liberation for their countries and freedom fighters who, like ourselves, are seriously engaged in the battle to realize freedom and justice for their oppressed peoples.

In the words of Prime Minister Gandhi to this Conference: You are the vanguard of the movement to create the world of tomorrow and to enrich the content of human life. Our friends,

We are engaged in armed struggle, sacrificing our very lives to create the Palestine of tomorrow: a democratic, progressive and non-sectarian Palestine where Jews, Christians, Moslems; peoples of different cultures, languages and religions can live, worship and work to enrich the content of human life without discrimination.

Our friends, is for this reason that non-alignment becomes a most powerful concept. Non-alignment rejects oppression whatever its cause. It represents the oppressed and those who have

We apologize to you for being late in arriving, for these are critical days for our revolution. We are facing racist Zionism, imperialism and a World of Powerful Groups and blocs, where international accommodations seem more important than the rights of oppressed people and the realization of peace with justice. It recently suffered from oppression at the hands of aggressors, imperialists and racists. The reason d'être of the concept and the institutions emanating from it is a respect for justice and a willingness to fight against oppression and the readiness to expose block accommodations and power compromises, and to reveal neo-colonialism, and direct or overt racism whatever their disguise. Our friends,

We note with great admiration your stand in support of the oppressed, your courage in exposing racism in South of the African Continent and in facing the supporters and providers of the racism in the South of Africa. We respectfully wish to bring to your attention the facts of the

Palestinian struggle, and its great similarity with that of the peoples of the South of Africa. We the Palestinians have been evicted and uprooted from our country on racist-religious basis.

Our homeland was taken over by a racist-imperialist invasion supported by the imperialist powers that support today racism and oppression in the South of Africa Britain and the United States of America. As the racists renamed Zimbabwe Rhodesia, so they renamed our Palestine: Israel.

However, what makes the racist crime more severe in our case is that a majority of our people were evicted to allow for the new racist facts of life.

Our friends,

We very much appreciate your interest in peace and peaceful solutions, but we respectfully remind you that lasting, genuine peace with justice should be our quest.

Their is war in the Middle East not just as an effect of Israel's latest aggression in 1967, but because of its very coming in to being on the corpses of Palestinians and to the detriment of their right to exist as a nation on its rightful territory in 1948.

We cherish peace in our Holy Land, and our fight would be in vain if we do not achieve it at the end of our struggle. We are fighting for the kind of Peace that you strugglers for freedom can accept and

respect: The lasting, genuine peace with justice in the Holy Land.

We ask your support for the liberation struggle not to create TWO divided Palestines but ONE free Palestine, an open, tolerant, progressive Palestine for all the Palestinians whatever their religion or race.

We are proud to be here with you. We are very proud that our Comrades of the liberation movements against imperialism and racism are all represented here. Our very presence is a victory for non-alignment.

Thank you very much, we wish you success in the endeavor to reshape our world. The World of peace and justice. The World of tomorrow.

## Egypt Bars PLO Delegation Enroute to Lusaka Parley

Egypt disrupted the trip of the Palestinian delegation to the non-aligned summit conference in Lusaka, Zambia.

A spokesman for the delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to the non-aligned nations conference in Lusaka made the following statement Sept. 9.

The Palestine delegation heading to Lusaka to take part in the non-aligned nations conference could not carry out its mission. Its journey broke at Cairo airport.

"The delegation was first surprised by the refusal of the Ethiopian Airlines to carry its members to Addis Ababa claiming that they have in-

structions not to carry Arab passengers on their planes. The delegation tried to go to Cairo with the intention of changing their trip line in order to arrive at Lusaka on time. After waiting six hours at Cairo airport, and after investigations with the delegation members by the Egyptian intelligence, the answer came that certain members of the delegation would not be allowed to enter Cairo.

"The delegation, as a whole refused to go to Cairo, considering the ban on some of them as an insult to all of them. The delegation was held up at the transit hall, and the passports of all its members were seized, until they were flown the next

day, 8/9/70. The passports were only handed back to the delegation members when they boarded the plane under escort of the Egyptian intelligence.

"The delegation is under the impression that these measures were a direct cause for preventing the delegation from carrying out its mission. The delegation was planning to do its best to expound the views of the Palestinian revolution over the Rogers "Peace" fraud and the UN Security Council resolution, and to point out the dangers threatening the future of the Palestine question. The delegation would have also tried to win over the support of the participant nations to the Palestinian armed struggle."



## DEPORTATIONS CONTINUE

Israeli occupation forces deported August 19 three Palestinian Arabs from the Ramallah area to Jordan across the Wadi Araba area.

One of the deportees Zuheir Mohammad Rimawi said that he could not stand on his feet because of fractures resulting from torture while he was in prison for about a year. Rimawi said that the Zionist occupation forces were trying to get him to admit that he belonged to Fateh.

He said the Israelis released him together with two other prisoners and took them to Wadi Araba, forcing them to head for the Jordanian border.

They were found by a Jordanian patrol and taken to Ma'an where they spent the night before coming to Amman.

Earlier Israeli authorities had deported 12 Palestinian Arab inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza Strip to the East Bank across the Ghor Safi area in south Jordan.

Another 11 Palesti-

nian Arab prisoners detained for helping commando movements were expelled to Jordan August 26.

The 11 men, some of whom, were in jail for over two years, were transferred across the Jordanian border near Zerba in the Negev desert.

Similar transfers, made possible by regulations drawn up under the former British mandate and still in force are made from time to time at remote spots along the desert border

south of the Dead Sea. Jordan has opposed the transfers and refused in the past to accept the men when they were brought to regular crossing points on the Jordan River.

On Sept. 3 an Israeli military spokesman said that, Palestinians who had been detained on the usual charges of alleged cooperation with resistance organizations were deported to Jordan in the region of the Dead Sea.

## Repression in Gaza

TEL AVIV- Two Palestinian Arabs were shot dead in Gaza after an Israeli soldier had been wounded in a stabbing attack. Soldiers opened fire, killing the attacker and another Palestinian Arab who was walking near the scene.

In other incidents Sept. 13 three Palestinians were wounded when a grenade ex-

ploded in a Gaza street, and three Israelis were wounded when their car ran over a mine at a settlement near Gaza.

Previously, three Palestinian Arab residents of occupied Gaza were wounded Sept. 11 by shots fired by an Israeli patrol because they reportedly failed to stop when asked to identify themselves.



## "I'll Do It Again!"

GAZA CITY- An Israeli military court handed down August 31 an unprecedented contempt of court sentence on a convicted Palestinian Arab commando.

Mohammed Abdullah Assaf, 29, sentenced to six years imprisonment for belonging to a Palestinian commando group, drew an extra two years after cursing the judges and shaking his fists at them.

"I'm proud of what I did and I'll do it again," he shouted at the judges. "The day of settling accounts with the Zionists is not far off."

## Zionists Annex Large Areas Around Jerusalem

AMMAN Israeli authorities are annexing large areas from the Palestinian Arab towns of Bethlehem, Beit-Sahour and Beit-Jala to the municipal boundaries of the occupied city of Jerusalem.

As a result of this annexation, the boundaries of Jerusalem municipality now reach to the outskirts of Bethlehem.

Israeli authorities have also started implementing a plan to build 25,000 new dwelling units in occupied Jerusalem for housing new Zionist immigrants over a period of five years.

The houses will be built on an area covering 10,000 dunums (2,500 acres).

## "Yes, I am Guilty and I am Proud of It!"

TEL AVIV- A Palestinian freedom-fighter was sentenced Aug. 26 to life imprisonment for an attempt to blow up houses in Maor Hayim village in the Jordan valley last May.

The military court at Lydda found Sayid Khaled Kassem, 21, "guilty of infiltrating" with other commandos into his occupied homeland.

In the meantime, a military court sentenced Sept. 9 a 37-year-old Gaza Arab to life imprisonment.

Hamad Ribah Hamad Khalil Rabin was convicted of taking part in an ambush of an Israeli patrol in November 1969 in which three soldiers were wounded.

In another development armed Israeli troops stood guard outside the military

court in Gaza Sept. 10 as the trial of five Palestinian Arab commandos--charged with the killing of three Israeli soldiers got under way.

The helmeted troops, carrying anti-riot batons, were called out to guard the courtroom after threats of possible de-

monstrations.

The five are accused of ambushing an Israeli patrol on June 4, 1969 in Khan Yunis with automatic weapons, bazookas and grenades and killing three Israeli soldiers.

The accused were also charged with possession of arms and illegal infiltration.

They are: Abdul Aziz Said Ibrahim Minawi, 24, Mahmoud Ahmed Saleh Teeb, 20, Farouk Mayed Hassin, 23, Dahud Saliman Dahud Bakah, 22 and Hassan

Hassan Salami, 20.

They pleaded guilty to the charges and each man told the court "Yes, I am guilty and I am proud of it."

## Grenade in Jerusalem

JERUSALEM- A Palestinian Arab commando hurled a hand grenade at Jerusalem Sept. 6 wounding two Israeli soldiers, the police announced.

The grenade was thrown from the wall atop Herod's gate, a police spokesman said. About 20 persons

were detained for questioning and the area was sealed off, he said.

It was the first grenade incident in the city an Israeli spokesman admitted since May 9 when grenades were thrown into two restaurants wounding nine Israelis.

## The Struggle



Goes On...



# "THE DEATH OF A MEDIATOR"



Twenty-two years ago on the 17th of September, the U.N. Mediator in Palestine, Count Folke Bernadotte of Sweden was murdered by Zionist terrorists from the "Fatherland Front," an offshoot of the Zionist terrorist group known as the Stern Gang.

Count Bernadotte was a member of the Swedish Royal Family and as representative of the International Red Cross had helped in the later stages of World War II in saving the lives of thousands of Jews and Allied prisoners of war. On May 14, 1948, the United Nations General Assembly appointed him as Mediator in Palestine between the Zionist settlers and the native Palestinians.

His views on a solution of the Palestine problem are to be found in his Progress Report to the General Assembly which he submitted September 16, 1948, a day before his assassination in that part of Jerusalem occupied by Zionists. Bernadotte felt strongly that the evicted native Palestinians had the right to return home, a stand which was subsequently endorsed by the UN General Assembly though never implemented.

The following vivid description of the last day of Count Bernadotte's life was written by Moshe Meuhin, the prominent American Jewish author of "The Decadence of Judaism in Our Time" and father of the

phenomenal musical genius, Yehudi Meuhin.

The last fortnight of Folke Bernadotte's life was spent at his headquarters at Rhodes and was devoted to a tour of the Arab and Israeli centers, enforcing the truce, canvassing peace and compiling his peace proposals for consideration by the General Assembly of the United Nations in Paris on September 31st.

On September 17th at noon, Bernadotte's peace plane "The Whirlwind" flew with Bernadotte over the Judean hills, on his way from Damascus to Jerusalem. Through the blue sky above, a radio message reached him. It read, "Urgent. Inform all aircraft against landing Kalandia Airport. They will be fired upon." That was the welcome back for the mediator. "Do you want to jump now or be fired upon with us?" the Count, with a wry smile, asked one of the newspapermen with him. "This is an obvious attempt to frighten me. If so, someone is mistaken. I will not be frightened," the Count added.

The plane landed without incident. He continued to Ramallah, outside Jerusalem, and then proceeded to Jerusalem. As he drove around Mount Scopus a bullet from what seemed the direction of Hebrew University and Hadasah Hospital hit the running board of his car and entered the left rear wheel. He drove on. "Good

luck!" a newspaperman shouted. But he Count answered, "I'll need it!"

In his grey United Nations car, he drove on to Government House. Later, on his way back to Ramallah he paused to inspect Israeli-held areas. Bernadotte and his companions were arranged thusly-- two United Nations cars led the way, and in the third and last car, the former Connecticut State policeman, Colonel Frank Begley, who was head of the Mediator's Security Force, drove with another American, Commander Cox, beside him on the front seat. The French observer Colonel Andre Serot, sat in the middle of the back seat with Chief of Staff, General Age Lundstrom, to the left. The first two cars carried the Red Cross flag and the third car carried the blue and white United Nations flag depicting a globe.

The three vehicles had just passed a road barrier, which was raised three times before the cars could pass, when they were suddenly halted by four men (possibly five or six) in an Israeli army jeep. The United Nations party thought it was ordinary traffic control and stopped. Two men in Israeli army uniforms and carrying Sten guns strode along the stopped cars.

As Colonel Begley afterwards stated, they were "snarling." He got out and grappled with one of the men as he ineffectually fired a shot into the front seat of Bernadotte's car. A second man thrust his Sten gun through a window ventilator and fired a burst at the back seat. Lundstrom was uninjured. Serot, the truce observer loaned by the French Air Force, was killed. "Are you hurt, Folke?" asked Lundstrom. The Count appeared to nod. Then Lundstrom saw that Bernadotte's rows of

decorations were by bullets. But he was still alive. Begley jumped back in to the car and drove to the Hadasah Hospital. "There is a chance," said a doctor after a superficial examination. But before Bernadotte could be carried inside, he was dead. The time was 5 p.m.

The triple play with the road barrier has been interpreted as a signal from unknown accomplices in the Hadasah Hospital that Bernadotte sat in the third car. It should not be forgotten that the Israeli military headquarters at El Tabia were only a few yards away from the hospital where Folke Bernadotte breathed his last. Yet, it was not until 19 hours later that the Provisional Government of Israel raised a hue and cry after the assassins.

If that was not a case of collusion, or of being accessory after the fact, it has yet to be satisfactorily rebutted by the Provisional Government. The information that Bernadotte would be in Jerusalem on September 17th was printed in a Palestinian newspaper two days earlier under the headline "Count's Last Tour." At the same time, MIBRAH, the Sternist publication, carried the statement, "We know how to take care of Bernadotte and blessed be the hand that does it."

The United Nations Security Council promptly passed a resolution asking from the Provisional Government of Israel a proper investigation and a report on the assassination of Count Bernadotte.

Commenting on the attitude of the Provisional Government in Israel Meuhin goes on to say:

And a month later, on October 17, 1948, the United Nations passed another resolution on Israel's failure to report on the assassination: "The Security Council notes

with concern that the Provisional Government of Israel has to date submitted no report to the Security Council or to the acting mediator regarding the progress of the investigation into the assassination; requests that Government to submit to the Security Council at an early date an account of the progress made in the investigation and to indicate therein the measures taken with regard to negligence on the part of officials or other factors affecting the crime..."

Finally, the Provisional Government's atrophied conscience was awakened by world consternation and indignation over the crime, and some members of the Stern Gang were rounded up. They were incarcerated in a camp in which they were allowed to assume control and to escape in bulk at will. When the principal Stern gangster Nathan Friedman-Yellin (Commander-in-Chief) and his aide Matigahu Shmulevitz were arrested, their harborers had the effrontery to maintain that they did not know the men's identities.

In December 1948, two months after the crime, Yellin and Shmulevitz were brought to "trial" in an Israeli Court at Acre. They posed smilingly for photographers and their "guard" laughed brazenly. At his trial, Yellin white-washed himself by delivering a harangue in which he attacked Count Bernadotte as an enemy of Israel. An example of his condemnations of Bernadotte is this: "He stood in the way of Jewish absorption of the Kingdom of Transjordan as well as the whole of Palestine."

Nathan Friedman-Yellin was soon arrested, and in 1950, the Israeli Government allowed the murderers to stand for election to the Israeli Knesset (Parliament) of which he became a member.

# Message from the Second World Conference on Palestine Held in Amman Sept. 2-6

MESSAGE FROM SECOND WORLD CONFERENCE ON PALESTINE  
September 2-6, 1970 - AMMAN

In the course of the Second World Conference on Palestine held in Amman from 2 to 6 September, 1970, about 200 delegates representing nearly 100 national and international organizations, national liberation movements and countries expressed their opinion on the main issues concerning the Palestinian struggle for liberation.

It was clearly recognized by the Conference that the causes of war in the Middle East and threat to world peace are to be seen in the imperialist, colonialist and racist nature of the Zionist settler state of Israel.

The conference declared that Zionism is a racist, colonialist movement set on uprooting a people from its ancestral homeland. The conference denounced the murder of civilian populations through bombardments with napalm, mass arrests, tortures and deportations.

The crimes of Zionism are a necessary tool of imperialism-- of the strongest and most aggressive imperialism, namely, US imperialism. The heroic struggle of the Palestinian people is situated among the historic struggles for liberation of the Arab peoples and the peoples of the world against the same international policeman: US-imperialism, which is found everywhere with the same ferociousness.

After discussing the nature of Zionism and acquainting themselves with all aspects of the Palestinian Revolution, the conferees proceeded to discuss the Rogers "Peace" fraud and the Palestinian Revolution's avowed objective to establish a democratic state in Palestine.

The Conference fully rejected the November 22, 1967 Security Council Resolution in all its forms and manners of application, including the Rogers Plan, for the following reasons:

1. It is a compromise solution between absolute right and absolute usurpation.
2. It represents a retreat in front of a Zionist/imperialist conquest.
3. It attempts to deal with the occupation of 1967 by justifying the usurpation of 1948.
4. It provides recognition of Israel's "sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence" which is irreconcilable with international law and the inalienable rights of Palestinians.
5. It treats the Palestine problem as a problem of "refugees" whereas the Palestine problem is one of conquest and colonization calling for liberation. It is impossible to move from occupation to peace without liberation.
6. It implies the liquidation of the Palestinian Revolution. The conferees themselves lived through such an attempt throughout their stay in Amman during the first week of September.
7. It implies an eventual Zionist-imperialist economic domination of the Arab World.
8. It hinders the prospects of Arab unity.

The conference thus considered the Palestinian popular war for national liberation as one of the most important contributions to the worldwide anti-imperialist struggle for just peace in the world.

The conference strongly upheld the inalienable right of Palestinians to self-determination as a people and their basic rights as individuals.

The conference declared its full solidarity and support to the Palestinian struggle for national liberation and its avowed intention to establish a unitary democratic, non sectarian state in Palestine.

The conference also appealed to the Arab forces which accepted the November 22, 1967 Security Council Resolution and the Rogers Plan to realize the dangers inherent in such acceptance.

That is why, along with the Central Committee of the Palestinian Resistance Movement, the Conference calls upon all peoples to denounce the Rogers Plan and to realize that support to the Palestinian Revolution signifies struggle against this plot and the refusal of the pretention of the Big Powers or any other power to decide on the destiny of a people without even hearing its voice.

The Conferees further pledged to endeavor, in their respective countries, to struggle for the aims and objectives of the Palestinian Revolution.

Considering the situation of the revolution and liberation struggle in the world, the Second World Conference on Palestine proclaimed its full support to the peoples of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos who are struggling against US aggressors and their lackeys and demand the immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal of the aggression troops of the US and its satellites out of Indochina and request that the peoples of Indochina be left to decide their own destiny.

The Conference declared its firm support to the national liberation movements led by the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, particularly in Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Eritrea and the Arabian Gulf. The Conference declared its support also to the progressive forces struggling against fascist regimes in Iran, Greece, Ireland, Portugal and Spain. It declared its complete solidarity with the struggle of the oppressed and exploited classes in Europe, including emigrant workers, and the whole world; and with the Black Movement in the United States.

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